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This last sketch was written expressly for Mr. liew, and its repetition was repeatedly demanded New York. It is in itself a complete comedy. 122 BELLEW -N.Y. Times says: "A most accomaining one. M. BELLEW.

MONDAY.
The New York Herald, Tribune, Times, Werld, Mail, Post. Bulletin; Velegram, Sun, Tablet, Golden Age, Liberal Christian, Evangelist—papers of all parties and creeds—mate in indorsing the high epintons expressed of Mr. Bellew's Readings by the London Times, Morning Post, Telegraph, Standard, News, Observer, London Society, and the entire Press of England, Ireiand, and Scotland, which rank him as the one

PEERLESS RRADER OF THE AGE. 122 BELLEW.—The N.Y. Herald says:—"His man-fee is perfection itself."

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OLD GOLD, SILVER, BRASS, COPPER, Erc., bought at fair prices for a New York house. Household Furniture bought and sold. Notes by mail promptly attended to by AUGENSTEIN, 1400 Fennsylvania avenue

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THE RAPIDITY AND EASE WATH WHICH are removed and the feet relieved, if alling, frem Bunions, Bad Naiis, &c., at DR. WHITE'S Establishment, \$32 lith street, opposite the Treasury, is quite surprising to persons unaccustomed to his method of operating, which is entirely different from the oid-time practice of tearing off the ingrowing toemail, or lancing deep into the bunion, a distressingly painful method, and one which obliged the sufferer of time, and if none but suitable aloes be worn, the treatment, even in extreme cases, effects a perfect cure; though the feet being used so constantly. Corns are hable to come occasionally with even the best-fitting shoes, and industrious persons think there is economy of time, comfort, and health in an accaeional visit to the Chiropodist; and it is a well-known fact that thousands of persons, many of them these most honored in public and private life, come from far and near to visit Dr. White's Establishment, to many of whom Dr. White has unsolicited permission to refer.

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them or t smodel old styles; also, an assortment of Feit Hats fer sale, on reasonable torus. f5-tr COUNTLAND H. SMITH,
WHOLESALE TOBACCO D LEE.
1831-30 ALEXANDEIA, VA

## EVENING STAR.

washington News and Gossip. INTERNAL REVENUE. - The receipts from th's ource to-day were \$427,866.91.

"GATA" goes for the Christian statesmen with his little batchet in Friday's Chicage Pribune.

MAYOR GEN. DAVID A. VINTER, U. S. A. died at Stamford, Conn., on Friday last, of IT IS RUMORED that Representative John A.

Bingham, of Ohio, whose terra expires March 4th next, will be appointed United States Min. ister to China, vice Low resigned. DR. Aven, the political pfli-maker of Lowell.

s in Washington, doing a Hitle high-toned lobbying for the Lake Portage canal enterprise .-GARAPTLIA MOBALBI, who will shortly ap-

pear in concert in this city, is a granddaughter of one of the "solid men of Poston," and is said to be a vocalist of decided merit. AT THE WHITE HOUSE,-The President saw

no victors to-day, except the Attorney General and Assistant Secretary of State, Bancroft Davis, and at 12 o'clock went to the Capitol. THE PRESIDENT, from now until the 4th of March, will discontinue his general reception

the afternoon from 12 until 2 p. m., and will devote the morning, from 9:36 mitil 12 o'clock, to Schators and Representatives. Two conscience items, one of \$20 from a denizen of "Newspaper Row," and the other of \$36, from Albany, N. Y., were received at

the Treasury te-day from anonymous contribu-tors. Contributions from the "C. M." victims are anniously looked for. ARMY MUSICIANS AND THE HOMESTEAD LAW.—The Secretary of War gives it as his opinion that musicians, as well as soldiers of the line, are entitled to all the benefits arising from the homestead law. The commissioner of

THERE IS AUTHORITY for the statement that Secretary Boutwell has not placed in the hands of the President his conditional or unconditional resignation; and that all statements purporting to be semi-official or otherwise, to the contrary on this subject, are without any foundation in

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.-Isaac P. Baldwin, of Prince William county, Va., on the recommendation of Senator Lewis and Hon. J. B. Sener, Representative elect, first district of Virginia, has been appointed by the commissioners of southern claims a sub-commissioner to take testimony.

PERSONAL.—Cel. D. J. Williamson, formerly Callao, Peru, has arrived here on temporary leave of absence, and will leave for the Pacific coast early in March. .... Gen. Caldwell, con-Fitzhugh Lee were vis a vis at the dinner table at the Arlington one day last week.

THE CASE OF SENATOR CALDWELL .- Mr Morton, chairman of the committee on privileges and elections, made an ineffectual effort to have his report in the case of Senator Caldwell consider d in the Senate to-day. It is generally believed that the report will not be acted upon-during the present session for want of time, but will lie over until the first session MR. WATTERSON, editor of the Courier-Jour

nai, who has recently spent a week in Washington, has ascertained that Speaker Blaine is a candidate for the Presidency. Certainly the credit mobilier investigation, undertaken on his motion, has cleared the way for him wonderfully. But Elihu B. Washburne will be the next republican candidate for the Presidency.—Con-

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.—The ways and means committee this morning examined Mr. A. H. Byington in relation to money being paid for the increase of subsidy to the Pacific snall steamship company, but he testified that he knew nothing in the world about it. Mr. Stockwell, president, and Mr. Johnson, the secretary of the he secretary of the company, are expected her

NEW DAPARTMENT RECOMMENDED .- House committee on patents this week. The bill provides for the separation of the Patent Office from the Interior department, and creates another department, to be known as the United States Patent Office, wherein all things pertaining to patents shall be preserved. The duties of the commissioner will be substantially the same, but the sphere of his operations will not be limited, as heretofore, by the religious not be limited, as heretofore, by the rulings of the limerior department.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INTER-NAL REVENUE .- On October 8, 1872, Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue Sweet ruled that under the revenue law the clarification of imported wine by the use of isinglass or by filtering was rectification, and that the blending of two or more imported wines was compounding, and therefore also rectification. The commissioner was recently waited upon by a dele-missioner was recently waited upon by a dele-gation of importers from New York, who sub-mitted arguments against the ruling, but the commissioner, after carefully considering the case, bokis that the ruling of Oct. 8th was es-sentially correct. This decision is of great im-portance to importers in all parts of the country.

DIFFICULTIES .- Gen. Dick Taylor called upon the President and Attorney General on Saturday for the purpose of submitting for their consideration a proposition for a basis of compromise of existing difficulties in Louisiana, which be thought might be made acceptable to both parties. The main point in the proposition was that the legal election returns should be turned over to the returning board declared to be the legal board by the Supreme Court of the state, i. e. the Lynch board, for them to canvase, and the parties ascertained to be duly elected by such returns shall be declared to constitute the legal state government. The Attarney by such returns shall be declared to constitute the legal state government. The Atterney will consult with members of Congress, probably with the Benate committee on privileges and elections in relation to the above proposition. It is very probable that should the committee favor the acceptance of the proposition the Louisiana difficulty will be speedily settled upon a basis which cannot but prove satisfactory to both parties.

tee on public buildings and grounds of the Sea ate and House will probably make their sward this week on the above work. Members of the committee have naturally desired to get the judgment of those best qualified to decide concerning the merits of the respective models, and the following opinions have been elletted from the distinguished heads of the Army and Navy: General W. T. Sherman writes: "Your letter of February 17th is received, and though I would prefer not to be drawn into a controversy with artists whose feelings are mausually sensitive, yet, eagen ask me a plain question, I will give you a plain answer. In going to the give you a plain answer. In going to the Senate chamber on two separate occasions lately I was attracted, by the crowd, to look at the various models of the Farragut statue new expend in the lower vestibule. Of these the plaster model of Vinnie Ream struck me decidedty as the best likeness, and recalled the memory of the Admiral's face and figure more perfectly than any of the models there on exhibition."

Admiral D. D. Poster says: "I have just been to the capitol to examine the models for the statue of Farragut; and, in my spinion, the bust by hiss Vinnie keam is the only likeness of the admiral in the lot, and a very good one it is. In this opinion I agree with Mrs. Farragut. I have no fear of contradiction in mying that, as a likeness, it cannot be surpassed. I think the wife of the man who is to be put in marble should be the best judge whether or not the likeness is a good one; and as Mrs. Farragut, as well as the nation, is to be gratified, I think her voice in the matter should be attended to."

THE BALL BUILDING .- The immense structore designed for the inauguration ball-roomhas now reached a stage towards completion
when some idea of its size and features can be
reached. The proportions of the hall are not
only colessal, but the design is as unique and
fitting for its purposes as was the Crystal Palace
ide: , by Joseph Paxton, for the world's fair.
The credit of the plan, we believe, is due to
Messrs. A. B. Mullett and Adolf Cluss, architects, and it has been carried out with wonderful
spirit and fidelity by Mr. S. G. Morsell, the well-

known architect and builder, of this city. Imagine a ball-room 330 feet in length by 180 in breasth, surmounted by arches II feet high and of 100 feet span, (the largest arches ever built in the world,) decorated in brilliant colors, the up by 2,500 gas-burners, and filled with a gaily dressed crowd, and you have some idea of the scene that will be presented on the night of March 4th. The dancing space in the clear will be 300 feet by 180, lined by pyramidal tiers of scats for the convenience of dancers and spot at the convenience of dancers and spot archives the sides of the ball room a tier of cloak rooms extends the whole length of the building. 350 feet by 25, and so arranged in dimensions and with numbered compartments that for the first time in the history of inauguration balls there will be entire secarity for all arackes deposited there. The lively scene of thousands of people scrambling and tugging to get a place to deposit hats, coats, shawls and wrappings; the wild hunt for the same articles after the ball; the uproar, the yells, the fancy swearing in all the languages of the world, enriched by the home vernacular of thirty-seven states and rarous sterritories; the picturesque display of hundreds of hatless and coatless victius improvising a rig of bandanas and shawls with which to get to their homes—all this will be missed, but the public will doubtless be willing to accept, instead, the more prosaic mode of managing the cloak-room business proposed this year. The supper room, on the opposite side, is of the same; magnificent scale; where, too, a same feature. Will be the large storerooms for supper cafables and potables, communicating with the dining room; and near by a spacious separate building will be no occasion for the heretofore piggish scramble for seats or viands. There will be five large storerooms for supper comit aftend satisfactority to the wants of the ten thousand guests, the ball managers will take upon their shoulders the ball managers will take upon their shoulders the ball manager

Saturday, the 22d, was, on the whole, a quiet day, until the hour arrived for Mrs. Grant to hold her reception; then there was such a rush and crowd as was never before seen there except at an evening levee. It was a holiday, and all felt it would be an appropriate time for pay-ing their respects to the President and his kind lady. For those who were never there before, it seemed a pity that they should really be able it seemed a pity that they should really be able to see so little; for when once in the line nothing could be seen but the backs of those in front. Sardines are not condensed into smaller space than was living humanity on Saturday afternoon when presented to the receiving party. It was impossible to pause long enough to obtain more than a glance. There was no time to straighten bonnets or hats or rearrange the disordered tollets, so that many had the uncomfortable feeling of wondering if they did not present an absurd appearance, and if it really paid to have one's clothes almost torn from one's body merely to be shoved along in front of the President and Mrs. Grant, and, after being so demoralized, not to see Miss Nellie after a'l. Mrs. Grant was assisted by a lady whose name we did not learn, but the fair face of Mrs. A. R. Shepherd was recognized. Miss Grant also had we did not learn, but the fair face of Mrs. A. R. Shepherd was recognized. Miss Grant also had one or two ladies as her allies. All the rooms were equally crowded except the East room, which was the only one large enough to accommodate the rush. Doubtless there were many distinguished people present, but they were lost in the unknown. Mrs. Fish and her daughter, whom one is tempted to style the Lady Edith, were seen in the East room; the Attorney General and Mrs. Williams were in the hall. Mrs. Harriett Prescott Spofford. accompanied by Miss Fanny Spofford, Mrs. McDonald, and Miss Katle Roach, were among the guests. So was the Rev. Dr. Newman, Judge and Miss Richardson, Mrs. Ross Vertner Jeffries, Mrs. Trabue, Miss Davies, and many others whom in the rush we could not distinguish.

— In the evening there were, besides the

- In the evening there were, besides the attractions at the new theater, Mr. King's reunion, Mrs. Dahlgren's "at home," and Blacque Bey's musicale; all of which were very enjoy-- Mrs. Governor Cooke will have dancing at her reception to-morrow afternoon, which will be the last of the season.

Credit Mobilier. Judge Poland's committee on the credit mo-bilier charges will hold a special meeting tomorrow morning for the purpose of determining upon what recommendations shall be made to the House in reference to time for

DEBATE TO-MORROW ON THE EXPULSION RESO-The committee is disposed to allow all the time possible for debate, but on account of the pressure of business, they will probably recommend that the matter be concluded to-morrow. Judge Poland has prepared a report in rela-

under the resolution of Mr. Stevenson, which he will submit to the committee to-day or to-morrow. It is very short, and implicates no member of Congress.

THE SENATE SPECIAL CREDIT MOBILIER COM-

has heard all the testimony it proposes to, and will proceed to prepare a report immediately, to be presented to the Senate this week. To Impeach, or not to Impeach. REPORTS OF THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMIT-

In the House to-day there were two reports from the judiciary committee on the resolution referred to that committee last week, in reference to the charges against any officers of the government by the evidence before Judge Poland's committee, and if articles of impeachment against such officers would hold. The majority report, signed by all the members except Judge Wilson of Iowa, and Clarkson N. Potter of New York, was against articles of impeachment, on the ground that they had no jurisdiction over the acts of Mr. Colfax before he was elected to the office of Vice President.

The majority report also protests against the expulsion of Messas. Ames and Brooks, on the ground that this Congress has no jurisdiction over the acts of members committed before they became members.

tlemen above named, dissents from the views of the majority as to the question of jurisdiction, but is against articles of impeachment on the ground that the evidence does not war-

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—Catharine Ryan was fatally burned by the explosion of a coast oil lamp. Her father and sister were also exclusely burned. The bouse caught fire, but was actinguished without serious damage.

So Louisville has organized a S. P. C. A. Pacific main.

Pacific main.

So Elaborately embroidered suits will be among the spring epidemics.

So Bridal dresses are now built of two materials—brocade and satur.

So A Richmond boy has had his eye knocked out by a spinning-top by a playmata.

So A crusty bacheler editor says that "bables are a bundle of clothes with yellow heads."

So A gentlaman in Hartford, Connecticut, recently run a forty-fact icicle into his eye.

So To pass fairly through a London season, says an American correspondent, is to be one hundred and twenty nights in a dress coat, and to receive a liberal education.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT. The Fisheries Clause of the Washing Legislation by Compress again Asked

The President sent the following message to Congress to-day:

Congress to-day:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress at the opening of the second session of the present Congress in December, 1871, I recommended the legislation necessary on the part of the United States to bring into operation the articles of the treaty of Washington of May 8, 1871, relative to the fisheries and to other matters touching the relations of the United States towards the British North American possessions to become operative so soon as the proper legislation should be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions.

be had on the part of Great Britain and its possessions.

That legislation on the part of Great Britain and its possessions had not then been had.

Having, prior to the meeting of Congress in December last, received official information of the consideration by Great Britain and its possessions of the legislation necessary on their part to bring those articles into operation, I communicated that fact to Congress in my annual message at the opening of the present session, and renewed the recommendation for your early a potion of the legislation in the same direction necessary on the part of the government.

The near approach of the end of the session induces me again to urgently call your attention to the importance of this legislation on the part

It will be remembered that the treaty of Washington resulted from an overture on the part of Great Britain to treat with reference to the fisheries on the coast of her Majesty's possessions in North America, and other questions between them affecting the relations of the United States towards these possessions.

To this overture a reply was made on the part of this government that while appreciating the importance of a friendly and complete understanding between the two governments with reference to the subjects specially suggested by the British government, it was thought that the removal of the differences growing out of what were generally known as the Alabama claims was essential to the restoration of cordial and amicable relations between the two governments, and the assent of this government to treat on the subject of the fisheries was made dependent on the assent of Great Britain to allow the joint commission which it had prepared on the question suggested by that government to treat also and settle the differences growing out of the Alabama claims.

Great Britain assented to this, and the treaty of Washington proposed a settlement of both classes of questions. Those relating to the Alabama claims and to the northwestern water boundary, commonly known as the San Juan question, have been disposed of in pursuance of the terms of the treaty. Those relating to the fisheries were made by the terms of the treaty to depend upon the legislation which the constitutions of the respective governments made necessary to carry those provisions into effect.

Great Britain and her possessions have on their part enacted the necessary legislation.

This government is now enjoying the advantages of those provisions of the treaty, which were the result of the conditions of its assent to were the result of the conditions of its assent to

tages of those provisions of the treaty, which were the result of the conditions of its assent to treat upon the questions which Great Britain

in favor of the United States on the Alabama claims, and his majesty, the Emperor of Ger-many, has decided in favor of the contention of the United Stateson the northwestern boundary I cannot urge too strongly the importance of your early consideration of the legislation that

ay be necessary on the part of this govern ment.

In addition to the claims that Great Britain may have upon the good faith of this government to consider the legislation necessary in connection with the questions, which that government presented as the subject of a negotiation, which have resulted so favorably to this government. Upon the other questions in which the United States feels so much interest, it is of importance that the rights of American fishermen, as provided for under the treaty, should be determined before the now approaching fishing season opens, and that the serious difficulties to the fishing interests, and the grave questions between the two governments that may arise therefrom, be averted.

Washington, Feb. 24, 1373. U. S. GRANT.

Vashington, Feb. 24, 1373. U. S. GRANT. THE POMEROY INVESTIGATION. Proceedings of the Committee To

The Pomeroy investigation was resumed a 10 o'clock this morning. In reply to a question by Mr. Frelinghuysen, chairman, Mr. Simpson counsel for York, said he had six more witnesses. Mr. Thurman called the attention of the counsel for both sides to the necessity for expedition, as the session of Congress emis one

dition, as the session of Congress ends one week from to-day. Mr. Simpson said Mr. Guerin was present but did not have the money paid to York in his possession.

SIMPSON'S STORY.

Mr. W. Simpson, a member of the Kansas senate, was sworn and testified that he met Mr. Pomeroy frequently during the senatorial canvass. On the 28th of January Mr. Pomeroy asked witness how Mr. Langhlin, the delegate in Washington of the settlers on the Cherokee neutral lands in Kansas, (whom whitness represented,) was getting along. Mr. Pomeroy then made a proposition to witness that if he would vote for him he would pay the expenses of the nelegate of the neutral lands in Washington, and relieve the settlers. He wanted witness to "GIVE HIM HIS HAND ON IT." "GIVE HIM HIS HAND ON IT."

Witness said "I suppose that means I must vote for him for senator." and Pomeroy answer-ed in the affirmative. Witness then refused to ed in the affirmative. Witness then refused to accept the proposition.

On cross-examination witness stated that Laughlin had written to him about money matters, but didn't mention any sum. Did not ask Mr. Pomeroy to contribute to Laughlin's support in Washington. Witness told Mr. Pomeroy of Laughlin's pecuniary needs because Pomeroy asked how he (Laughlin) was getting along. Witness went to Pomeroy's room at his own instance and Pomeroy offered him no money directly for his vote.

MR. MATHENY'S TESTIMONY.

MR. M. Matheny, member of the Kansas legislature, was next sworn for the prosecution, and was examined by Mr. Simpson. Mr. M. W. Reynolds, receiver of the land office at Independence, was at Topeka during the senatorial canvass as a friend of Pomeroy. Asked witness on evening of the 28th of January to vote for Pomeroy; said the "old man," meaning Pomeroy, was going to be elected and the peeple of witness were in favor of Pomeroy. Witness said he did not believe his people wanted Pomeroy; at any rate, witness said "I am pledged to vote for Judge Lowe." Revnolds then told him that York was going to vote for Pomeroy, and witness said ectly for his vote.

Witness believed York to be an honorable man and could not be bought, and was surpassed; but finally Revnolds convinced him for the time that York had been bought up. On the same evening a gentleman named Dean S. Kelley came to witness and asked for an interview. Went with him, and Kelley tried to convince him that it was witness' interest to vote for Pomeroy, and finally said he would give witness a certain place of property in the town where witness fives, worth about \$1,500, for \$25 if he would vote for Pomeroy. Witness toldy him he was surprised that he should

BAIT SO SMALL A HOOK YOU HIM.

Kelley said he was not acting under authority from Pomeroy, but witness inferred he was.

Nothing was elicited on cross-examination by

Nothing was elicited on cross-examination by Mr. Horton, counsel for Pomeroy.

By Mr. Simpson:—Mr. Kelley whispered in vitness' car and said: "York is ours, and will vote with us to morrow; now, take my advice as a friend, for we mant you on the right side." Witness asked Kelley if York had been bought up with promise of office, and Kelley replied: "No; not with premise of office,"

HOW ME. SEARCY WAS "APPROACHED" BY BUNKERS.

Mr. Edward Scarcy, member of the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, was called, and was first examined by the chairman, who asked if Mr. Pomeroy or his agents had ever offered him money for his vote. Witness replied in the negative.

By Mr. Simpson:—Witness was approached perhaps a hundred times by what he would call bunkers, with offers of money, but he paid no attention to them. Itself asked him if he could use money in the canyase, and witness asked. "Are you's detective?" The man said "no," and went one way and witness assocher.

By Mr. Horton, counsel for Pomeroy:—Witness was never offered maney by Mr. Ricton to vote for Pomeroy.

By Mr. Simpson:—Witness had a number of interviews with Horton, but he offer of memory was made him.

OF THE STANE.

Mr. W. E. Guerin, chairman of the Ransas legislative committee investigating Senator Pomeroy, was sworn. Is a member of the Kansas senate, and chairman of the committee above referred to. Received \$7,000 from Lieut.

Governor Stover, and knew of his own knowledge York gave it to Stover. Had the money expressed to Washington, but it has not yet arrived. It was expressed by the treasurer of Kansas, in whose custody witness placed it.

By Mr. Simpson:—Witness is acquainted with A. H. Horton, counsel for Po meroy, and knows he was in Topeka at the Tefft house during the he was in Topeka at the Tofft house during the senatorial contest, advocating the interests of Pomeroy. Horton said before the Kansas investigating committee that he was the confidential friend and adviser of Mr. Pomeroy Horton had a talk with witness in regard to the senatorial contest.

senatorial contest. By Mr. Horton:—Witness did not know of his own personal knowledge that Pomercy offered any one money to vote for him.

any one money to vote for him.

MR. PAINE'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. David Paine was the next witness, and was examined by Mr. Simpson.—Was in Tope-ka during the senatorial contest. A man named Capt. Price came to witness and asked him if he knew Mr. O'Driscoll and Mr. Lancy, and if they could be bought. Told witness he would give O'Driscoll \$1,000 if he would vote for Pomeroy. Witness made this offer to O'Driscoll and urged him to take it, but he would not.

By Mr. Horton:—Was not authorized by Mr. Pomeroy to offer any money for votes.

Pomeroy to offer any money for votes.

Mr. Simpson said he had produced all the witnesses he could at present, in the way of direct testimeny. He stated that Mr. Schaeffer was on all way here, and if he makes the connection, who he here to-morrow morning. He also stated that they desire to summon Dr. Roerebacher, who was en voute.

Mr. Horton, said he was in the committee. Mr. Horton said he was in the committee

Mr. Simpson said if he was he had not seen Mr. Horton said at any rate a gentleman told him a few minutes before that Mr. Rocrebacher

Was present.

Upon inquiry, it seemed that no one had seen Dr. R. in the committee-room this morning, and Mr. Simpson stated that he had received a telegram from Dr. R., saying he would leave Konsas on Saturday.

At the request of Mr. Horton,

MR. O'DRISCOLL, A MEMBER OF THE RANSAS was recalled, and in answer to inquiries, said Mr. Horton had never made any improper offers to him in consideration of his voting for Pom-

Mr. C. J. Hanks was the first witness called for the defence and examined by Mr. Horton. Witness has known W. H. Bond, a member o Witness has known W. H. Bond, a member of the Kansas legislature, for four or five years. A dispatch was sent by witness at the instance of Bond to a Major Crowell, at Atchison, on the night before the November election, asking ald to help him secure his election to the legislature. Understood from his conversation that Bond layored Pomeroy's reelection to the Senate. A man named George Crother told witness Pomeroy was going to be defeated and witness might make some money by making bets and he, Crother, would furnish the money. Witness asked him how Pomeroy was to be defeated, and Crother said "they had PUT UP A JOB ON OLD POM."

and he was sure to be defeated.

Cross-examined by Mr. Simpson:—Knew Crowell was a friend of Pomeroy, but had made no arrangement with him to furnish mency, and sent the dispatch at Bond's request. quest. Witness was a friend of Pomeroy and wanted to see friends of the latter elected to the legislature. The telegram sent to Crowell read, as near as witness recollects: "Assist Mr. Bond in the 4th ward, as he is our friend." Did not know that Bond was making a canvass against Pomeroy in the 4th ward. Bond said he thought Pomeroy would be elected, and consequently believed Bond was one of Pomeroy's friends. Was in favor of Mr. Babcock for the Senate until he withdrew, and subsequently was for Pomeroy. No one paid his expenses at was for Pomeroy. No one paid his expenses at Topeka. Witness is United States deputy mar-shal in Kansas.

By Mr. Thurman:-Witness tried to get bets against Pomeroy after Crowther made the proposition to him, but didn't succeed; believed Crowther got a bet of \$300.

By. Mr. Vickers:—Mr. Crowther did not state where he got the \$4,000 he had to bet against

Mr. David W. Houston, U. S. marshal, and residing at Leavenworth, was the next witness for the defence. Mr. Bond always told witness that after Dr. Logan was out of the way he should vote for Pomeroy for the Senate. After the first ballot he told witness Logan had released him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way ready to vote for Pomerosed him and he way to the way leased him, and he was ready to vote for Pome-roy; this was on Tuesday. Saw Bond at his room next day, Wednesday, and he said he had refused incaucus to vote for Ingalls. Don't re-member that Bond told him then that he would

member that Bond told him then that he would vote for Pomeroy. Don't know of a dollar spent to secure Pomeroy's election.

By Mr. Simpson:—Think that soon after the election of Bond to the legislature he said he would vote for Pomeroy if a Leavenworth man could not be secured. Think he repeated that statement twenty times subsequently. Furnished Bond with \$50 to aid him in his election.

By Mr. Thurman:—Told Judge Horton Bond was going to vote for Mr. Pomeroy.

Mr. A. Lowe was called for the defence, and examined by Judge Horton. Was in Topeka during the senatorial canvass, but DID NOT OPPER O'DRISCOLL \$2,000

if he would vote for Pomeroy. Mr. O'Driscoll said he had much trouble, but he did not feel like going back on his constituents. Witness was an old friend of O'Driscoll, and had always stood by him, and might have said to him that he would stand between him and his constituents to the amount of \$1,000 or \$2,000. Was not such as the property to offer money. Has not such as the property to offer money. authorized by Pomeroy to offer money. Has not authorized by Pomeroy to offer money. Has not personal knowledge of Pomeroy using money to secure his election; on the contrary, when he told Pomeroy that some members wanted money, Pomeroy replied that he would not give a dollar for a vote, as he wanted to be elected

Pomeroy man when at Topeka. Mr. O'Driscoli beat witness for the legislature. By Mr. Simpson:—Mr. Pomeroy never paid anything for his services, and he never received any offices; on the contrary, witness believed that Pomeroy had him turned out as register of the land office at Atchinson.

Mr. J. P. Brown, referred to the other day as "Paddy" Brown, was called for the defence, and examined by Judge Horton.—Was in Topeka with a number of friends of Pomeroy from Atchinson during the senatorial converse. Atchinson during the senatorial canvass.

NEVER HAD ANY AUTHORITY FROM MR. POM

to offer any one money. Did tell O'Driscoll it was likely he (witness) could get him \$500 if he would vote for Pomeroy. Don't know of Pomeroy or any of his friends using money in the election. Mr. Pomeroy told him he could not use any money. use any money.

By Mr. Simpson: —Don't know why he told O'Driscoll he could likely get him \$500. He supposed he was just trying to find out about how it was, [laughter,] and see whether he wanted money or not.

The witness was on the stand when our report closed. The committee-room was crowded with spectators to-day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—The following is the state of the thermometer at different places on the line of the Western Union telegraph, at 8 a. m.:—New York city, zero; Buffalo, 4 degrees above; Chicago, 3 degrees above, Cleveland, 5 degrees above; Oswego, very high wind, 12 degrees above; Boston, 2 degrees above; Chattanooga, Tenn., 14 degrees above; Richmond, Va., 11 degrees above; Battimore, 6 degrees above; Whitehall, N. Y., 8 degrees below; Utica, N. Y., 5 degrees below; Montreal, 3 degrees above.

TWENTY TO THIRTY BELOW ZERO. BOSTON, Feb. 54.—Reports from Maine and New Hampshire show that the weather is ex-tremely cold there, the thermometer indicating from 20 to 30 degrees below zero at various

Oswago, N. Y., Feb. 24.—The storm has been unusually severe here since Friday night. The trains on the Lake Shore and Oswego and Rome railroads have been abandoned. The train which left here this morning on the Delaware, backawans and Western road, with three locomotives and a snow-plow, arrived at Synatuse at noon. The morning train from this city on the Midland road was fast in the sady this side of Fulton at last accounts. No mails have been received here since Saturday night.

BRYER BERTHOLDEN MORGER.

BRYER BRIEF, Peb. 24.—The jury in the Monroe Snyder murder case rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by an effusion of blood on the brain, caused by a person or persons unknown. It is supposed that Snyder, after leaving the dejiot, started for home, reaching the bridge over the creek after sine o'clock, was attacked by the party, who had followed or was lying in wait for him, and before he could defend himself was struck with a bludgeon or sandbag, producing instant death. The body, was then thrown over the bridge. The murderur leaped over a low wall at the end of the bridge into a pig pen, and walking back through the most to where the bedy lay, robbed him, and to make sure of death stabbad him, and to make sure of death stabbad him, already extinct. The family of the decease offer a reward of \$5,000 and the authorities \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS This Afternoon's Proceedings

MONDAY, February 24. SENATE .- Mr. Edmunds called up his resoution directing the Attorney General to obtain certain information relative to the operation of the bankrupt law. Adopted.

The calendar of general orders was then taken up, and the following bills passed:
House bill amending the act granting the right of way to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River railroad company, and for other purposes.
House bill for relief of B. F. Speedy, late first lieutenant second battalion six months Pennsylvania volunteers.
House bill to confirm to Wm. Marrin the title

sylvania volunteers.

House bill to confirm to Wm. Marvin the title to 7,600 acres of land in the state of Florida.

House bill for relief of Samuel S. Potter.

House bill to remove the disabilities of D. C.

De Jarnette, of Virginia.

Mr. Hill presented the credentials of his successor as Senator from Georgia, General Juo.

B. Gordon, which were read and laid on the table.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) called up the bill for the fur-ENDOWMENT OF COLLEGES

for the beneat of agriculture and the mechanic arts, when the amendments made by the House epresentatives were read.

Windom said the bill contained most re-Mr. Windom said the bill contained most remarkable previsions, and he moved to refer it to the committee on public lands, with instructions to report some method for the proper equalisation of soldiers' bounties. He argued that if there was so much money in the treasury it should go to do justice to the soldiers.

Mr. Windom, at the suggestion of several Senators, modified his motion so as to omit the instructions to the committee.

Mr. Morton moved to lay the pending bill on the table. He said that there was a duty to be performed by the Senate in

THE CASE OF MR. CALDWELL. however unpleasant It may be. As he had given abundant notice of his intention to move to proceed with the consideration of this matter to-day, he now asked the Senate to take it up.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.) asked if there was any necessity for acting on the Caldwell case at this session, and wished to know why it could not go over until after the 4th of March.

Mr. Scott said his colleague, Mr. Cameron, wished to be here when this matter was considered and could not be here when the form ered, and could not be here before to-morrow. Mr. Morton said he would not ask a vote fore to-morrow, so that Mr. Cameron could be here; but if this matter went over until the next session, he knew that it would be claimed that everything left unacted on at this session would fall, and all the work which had been done in this case must be done over again.

Mr. Trumbell said the committee on elections and privileges had spent very considerable time in considering this case, and if not acted on at this session, all their work would go for naught.

If the Senate choose to postpone a matter in which its own honor and dignity were involved, it of course had the power to do so. Mr. Carpenter did not understand that this was one of the matters which would fall with this session, as .t was not in the nature of legishere was imminent danger of civil war and bloodshed in that state. In view, therefore, o it was best to let this Caldwell matter go over until after March 4.

Mr. Hill said the country expected this matter to be disposed of, and it was of such gravity that, if it was not acted on now, the country would not be satisfied. Mr. Logan suggested that the consideration of the case be postponed until to-morrow. He did not see any harm to come of a postponement, unless the howling winds must be appeared;

must have a sacrifice; why is it there is such great anxiety for martyrs.

Mr. Morton said he heard Mr. Logan's remarks with regret. This whole business had been to him (Mr. M.) the most disagreeable of any he had been called on to perform since his entrance into the Senate. He had no feeling in the matter, and if the majority of the Senate, after trying the case, acquitted Mr. Caldwell, he should be satisfied.

The motion of Mr. Morton to postpone the pending measure, in order to proceed with the The hotels of Mr. Morton to postpone the pending measure, in order to proceed with the Caldwell case, was lost, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs Alcorn, Bayard, Casserly, Cole, Copkling, Cooper, Fenton, Ferry of Connecticut, Goldthwaite, Hamilton of Maryland, Hamilton of Texas, Hill, Machen, Morton, Norwood, Pratt, Ransom, Sherman, Stevenson, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull—22.

NAVS—Messrs, Blair, Boreman, Brownley, Casterna, Mays—Messrs, Blair, Boreman, Brownley, Casterna, Stevenson, Stockton, Tipton, Trumbull—22.

Trumbull—22.

Nays—Messrs. Blair, Boreman, Brownlow, Carpenter. Chandier. Clayton, Cragin, Edmunds, Ferry of Michigan, Flanagan, Hamlin, Harlan, Hitchcock, Howe. Johnston, Kelly, Logan, Morrill of Vermont, Nye, Patterson, Pool, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Sawyer, Scott, Spencer, Sprague, Stewart, West, Windom, Wright—2.

Debate was then resumed on the agricultural college bill, and continued at much length. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES .- Under

the regular call for bills and resolutions for reference only but few were introduced. Among them were the following, which were referred to the committees indicated : By Mr. Frye (Me.)—Resolutions of the legislature of Maine relative to newspaper postage. Post offices and post roads. Also, resolutions of the Maine legislature asking that a portion of the public domain be set apart for the support of schools. Education and labor. sle to regulate the volume of currency. Banking and

By Mr. Townsend (Pa.)—Bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872—the restoration to the market of certain lands in Michigan. Public lands.

By Mr. Archer (Md.)—Bill for the relief of the officers and crew of the U.S. steamer Champion, Naval affairs. By Messrs. Critcher and Porter (Va.)—Memorials of the legislature of Virginia asking the abolition of taxes on all liquors made from fruit. Ways and Means. Means.

By Mr. Herndon (Texas)—Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the state of Texas \$233,000 for troops furnished and paid from 1854 to 1860. Military Affairs

By Mr. Lowe (Kansas)—Joint resolution of the Legislature of Kansas memoralizing Congress to extend the time for settlers to enter lands on the Osage reservation in Kansas. Public Lands. Also, a bill authorizing pre-emptors or settlers on the public authorizing pre-emptors or settlers on the public lands to alienate a portion of their lands for public purposes. Public Lands.

By Mr. Cox (N. Y.)—Memorial of 400 artizans of New York asking for a National Art building. Library

By Mr. Storm (Pa.)-Bill to facilitate the resump tion of specie payments, by making U. S. notes re-ceivable for bonds. Banking and currency.

By Mr. Farnsworth (III.)—Bill to authorize the transfer from the War department to the Post Office department certain condemned paymaster's safes for the transportation of registered letters, and it was Mr. Lynch (Me.), from the committee on com-

merce, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to change the name of the steamer New England to the City of Portland. Mr. Perce (Miss.), from the committee on edu-cation and labor, asked, but failed to obtain, leave to report a bill to prohibit contracts for

leave to report a bill to prohibit contracts for servile labor.

Mr. Holman (Ind.) rece to a personal explanation, and denied the charge made by Mr. Sargeant (Cal.) on Saturday that he had voted for the bill for the recomputation of the accounts of the states on account of the war of 1812. He said that without questioning the integrity of those who had supported that measure, he had from the beginning and one it as carnestly as any member on the floor.

Mr. Sargent said he was very much gratified to find that he had been.

The Speaker laid before the House A MESSAGE FROM THE PERSIDENT, calling the attention of the House to his recommendation in December, in reference to legislation to carry into effect the treaty of Washington in

lation to carry into effect the treaty of Washington in relation to the fisheries, and to the fact that Great Britain and her provinces had effected the legislation necessary on their part, of which fact he had notified Congress, and in view of the near approach of the end of the session, urging immediate attention to the subject, the necessity of legislation upon which, he could not urge the strongly.

Mr. Banks (Mass.) asking that the House, by unanimous consent, proceed at once to consider this subject.

Mr. Sawyer (Wis.) immediate upon the

unanimous consent, proceed at once to consider this subject.

Mr. Sawyer (Wis.) insisted upon the regular order, the consideration of the RIVER AND BARBOR APPROPRIATION BILL, ordered under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Lynch (Me.) reported an amendment appropriating \$50,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georgetown. Agreed to.

Mr. Hereford (V. Vs.) offered an amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the improvement of the Great Kanawha river. Agreed to.

Me. Stevens (RI.) offered an amendment incleasing the expressionistics for the Himse river from \$65,000 to \$100,000. Agreed to.

Mr. McKee (Mis.) offered an amendment appropriating \$80,000 for the improvement of the Yazzo river. Agreed to.

Mr. Butler (Miss.) offered an amendment appropriating \$80,000 for the improvement of the yazzo river. Agreed to.

Mr. Butler (Miss.) offered an improvement of the judiciary, minmitted a report upon the recollistion of the House directing an inquiry as to the improvement.

THE IMPEACHMENT REPORT.

Hense, viz: the vice president and Mr. Brooks, late a government director of the Uoion Pacific road. The latter having long since ceased to be a director of that road and his case being before another committee of the House, the inquiry another committee of the liouse, the inquiry into his case is proscented no further. The case of the vice president is then taken up, the testimony reviewed and the law and procedents elaborately considered. The object of the constitutional impeachment is considered and the conclusion reached that it is remedial and intended to secure the removal of an improper officer rather than as a punishment. The judi-ciary committee incidentally differ with the Poland committee on the point that the House has power to expel members for oftens's com-mitted before their election. The committee conclude with an expression of opinion that they and nothing in the case of the vice presi-dent to warrant impeachment, and report the resolution back with the request that the com-mittee be disclosured for the case of the vice presi-

resolution back with the request that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the resolution, and that it do he upon the table. The report is signed by Messrs. Bingham, Butler, Eldridge, Peters, Shocmaker, and Voorhees.

Mr. Potter dissented from the report of the committee in reference to the impeachment, but concurred in the recommendation that the committee be discharged, in consequence of the short time remaining of the session, and submitted a minority report.

mitted a minority report.

Mr. Wilson concurred with the committee, so far as it had reference to the inquiry ordered, but declined to express an opinion as to the expulsion of members, as without the limit of the inquiry ordered.

TELEGRAMS TO THE STAR This Afternoon's Dispatches.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS. REPUBLICANISM IN EUROPE.

The Spanish Cony d'Etat a Surprisc. How Ameders was Checkmated.

TOO MANY REPUB ICS TO SUIT THE EMPEROR

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—A London special says:
"In the consideration that induced Amadeus to abdicate, the possible declaration of the Spanish republic was never for a moment contemplated." plated. It was a complete surgrise—a veritable coup d'etat. Amadeus would not have abdicated had he deemed this consequence of his act in any degree probable, inasmuch as the two Latin nations, France and Spain, having each a republican government, would have an enormous influence on the third Latin nation, thus directly endangering his father's throne. Amadeus abdicated in expectation that he would be recalled by the army, at whose side he had taken abdicated in expectation that he would be re-called by the army, at whose side he had taken stand against the ministry. For this he remain-of in Portngal. The artillery officers are mon-archists, all members of old families. He be-lieved that as he cast away the throne rather than act with the ministry, who determs ed to humiliate the army, they would pronounce in his favor, and he would return at their head, his hands being then free from con-stitutional trammels. But he was com-pletely checkmated by the turn of events. Apparently it was some suspicion of this that induced many members of the cortes, not re-publicans, to vote with the republican party in induced many members of the cortes, not republicans, to vote with the republican party in order to overreach the royal manuevre. Amadeus, however, seems not to have relinquished his hope for a recall. The Spanish republic is a source of uneasiness at Berlin. The Emperor now regrets his false step in France, and is sorry he did not reestablish Naveley or some other movarch and accept the France, and is sorry he did not reestablish Napoleon or some other monarch, and accept the payment of a slight indemnity, rather than let things take their course. He segards the Spanish republic as a consequence of the French republic, and is uncertain where this desire for republics will stop." A Madrid special says: "The excitement is increasing, particularly among the workingmen. There is apprehension of barricades appearing, and the red republicans are urging extremes. The Carlists in their operations and intrigues are very active, and the army is dissatisfied." "Washington's birthday reception by the American Minister birthday reception by the American Minister

actionists are extravagant in expressions of hos-tility to the American Minister, whom they re-gard as officiously active in Spanish politics." MADRID, Feb. 24.—The government is hurrying forward reinforcements to the troops now operating against the Carlists in the north. The insurgents continue to burn railway stations and bridges. The action at the heights of McRavelles between the royal forces and Carlist band under Ollo, was one of the most serious that has taken place since the breaking out of the insurrection. The Carlists, who numbered 1,500, lought with great stubborness, but were repulsed by the government troops. Many re-THE CARLIST WAR. repulsed by the government troops. Many re-publicans in the districts infested with Carlists have volunteered to assist in repelling the in-surgents, and have been supplied with arms.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Letters from Madrid state that an Alphonsist rising is anticipated to begin during the carnival. There is great anxiety among the peaceably disposed class of citizens on account of the threatening aspect of affairs. The men composing '1 's garrison of Madrid are said to be in a condit '1 bordering on insubordination. Many of the private soldiers absent themselves from their barracks nighly without leave. Federalist partisans are pressing their policy with aggressive energy. Reports which are privately circulated in Madrid of the condition of affairs in the provinces, are of a nature to increase rather than allay the feeling of insecurity which prevails at the capital. TROUBLOUS TIMES IN MADRID. security which prevails at the capital.

Russia's Eastern Campaign.
London, Feb. 21.—The Telegraph this morning has a special dispatch from St. Petersburg which intimates that Count Schonvaloff will shortly replace count Von Brunnerr at the court of St. James. The same dispatch says that Prince Gortschakoff is about to submit to the government of Great Britain a proposal for the government of Great Britain a proposal for a special Anglo-Russian commission to settle the boundaries of Afghanistan. The Russian government has advices warranting the an-nouncement that the Chinese will shortly sue for neace.

nouncement that the Chinese will shortly sue for peace.

A special dispatch from Berlin to the Times says the Russian government is hurrying forward large reinforcements to Turkistan. It is also announced that all the Khinese merchants are withdrawing from Orenburg for fear that the continuance of Khinan war will bring them into bad relations with the authorities.

The Moscov Gazette hints that the establishment of a neutral zone, with Afghanistan as the intermediary between Great Britain and Russia, will accelerate instead of prevent a collision between those powers, which is now apprehended.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Count Von Benst, Austrian Ambassador, has returned to his post at the court of St. James. The meeting of conservative leaders which was announced to take place on Saturday last after a lengthy sitting, came to the unanimous determination to oppose the ministerial education bill. The course to be pursued, in carrying on opposition to the The strike of the South Wales will probably be brought to an end by a compromise to-day, t is thought that sixty thousand of the strikers

New York Notes,

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

New York, Feb. 24.—Elizabeth McGuinniss was burned to death yesterday by her clothes accidentally eatching fire from a grate. Her brother was seriously burned in endeavoring to put out the flames.

THE VARIOUS TRADES ORGAINZATIONS,

principally Germans, held separate meetings yesterday for the purpose of inangurating a general strike to take place shortly, for the enforcement of the eight hour system and other measures to better their condition. A BROKER CHARGED WITH EMERZZLEMENT.

A broker named Samuel McKee was last evening arrested and taken back to his home.
Cambridgeport, Mass., on the charge of having embezzled \$4,000 belonging to Fitch, Otis & Co. of this city.

News from the Porion Expedition.

COMMENC MENT OF THE SURVEY.

PANAMA, Feb. 11.—A small bost arrived at Panama this morning from Chiri Chiri, the scene of the labors of the present Darien surveying expedition. The expedition left here on the United States steamer Tuscarora in the latter part of January. After examining the coast of Darien for a week or more, they selected the bay named as the most suitable base for this

Darien for a week or more, they selected the bay named as the most suitable base for this year's operations. The bay is located some fifteen salies south of Simon bay, which was the base of last sar's anyveys. The expedition has commenced its wark and had penetrated some distance into the in clor. The line of survey proposed was to Bojaya live and down that stream to Atrare river. The route is looked upon as more favorable than the of Nipiki, or last year. The expedition is in good statth and spirits. Captain Selfridge is actively spaged on shore superintending the work in personabut 9 o'clock in the Pennsylvania mailroad oil shop. The wind was very high, and the fames soon spread to a row of two-story frame houses on 2d street, between Bridge sweets and Mickle street. The entire row, consisting of tenhouses, is now burning. The amborities have called on the Philadelphia fire department for assistance. Several engines have arrived.

FRILAMELPHIA, Feb. 24. The fire-consisting of tenhouses, is now burning. The amborities have called on the Philadelphia fire department for assistance. Several engines have arrived.

FRILAMELPHIA, Feb. 24. The fire-consisting of the culty in procuring water, and the fire to now under coutrel.

on the buildings in \$15,000; J. D. Read, hides and leather, \$10,000; insured for \$5,000 in the Franklin company.

The Economic at Acceptance of Acceptance Aspinwall, Feb. 12—The United States steamers Kansas, from Greytown, and Canandaigua, from Carthegena, arrived here this morning.